The South-Carolina Gazette.

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From the LONDON EVENING POST.

To HIM whom it moſt concerns.

IT is Part of your Character to deſpiſe the Voice of the People. This is not a problematic Aſſertion. It is founded in the Truth of Experience. You have diſregarded every Application that has been made to you, for a Redreſs of Grievances. And your Apology for this Contempt has been, that there were no Grievances. Are you of the ſame Opinion ſtill? Or what think you of thoſe Men, who adviſed, ſurpriſed and betrayed you into this Language? Believe me, thoſe whom you have been told were your bitterſt Enemies are your trueſt Friends. They are not baſe enough to impoſe a Falſhood upon you; nor mean enough to crouch ſilently under Oppreſſion. This ſtrange Conduct in you has made your Name familiar among all Ranks; and it has thereby loſt all the Dignity and Reſpect which were formerly annexed to it. John the Carpenter and Thomas the Weaver, talk of *you*, and *Dick*, of Black-Boy Alley, in the ſame Breath, and with the ſame Indifference.

The Man in your Situation, who loſes the common People, is either a Tyrant or a Lunatic. They are the right Hand of the Community. If the common People had taken Part with Charles the Firſt, as they did with the Parliament, he had been ſucceſsful. He attempted repeatedly to gain them; but in vain.

The Majority of a Nation are never deceived. They may want Information concerning the Motives and Latency of Actions; but of the Actions themſelves, they never fail to form a right Judgment. The Latencies may be kept back, by the dark Plottings of Lord Bute; and the Motives may be refined away, by the Metaphyſics of Lord Mansfield. Yet after all this Concealment, Learning, and Logic, ſtill the People know whether the Act itſelf is good or bad.

It requires not a Moment's Heſitation, to pronounce the Meaſures taken with America, Miſchievous, Wicked and Arbitrary. Miſchievous, as they affect the Intereſts of Individuals. Wicked, as they tend to diſmember the Empire. Arbitrary, as they violate the Rights of Engliſhmen. Who regards about the Motives or Cauſes? Theſe are the Effects. And Miniſters, who are ſo amply paid for doing the public Buſineſs, are Fools, if they do not know the bad Policy of theſe Meaſures; or Villains, if knowing it, they reſolve to purſue them.

If you are fondly and effeminately told the People pity your Situation; and that the People ſay, all theſe wrong Things are owing to Ill-adviſers—It is a Miſtake. Nobody pities you. You are blamed for an obſtinate Attachment to Men, whoſe Principles have been hoſtile to your Family. You have been repeatedly warned of theſe Men and their Principles. Not only every Year, but almoſt every Day, has proved thoſe Warnings to have been founded in Truth. Why, therefore, are theſe Men not diſmiſſed from their Offices? America abhors them'—England deſpiſes them. They make you one Day ridiculous, the next Day contemptible, and the third Day —— LUCIUS.

To HIM whom it moſt concerns.

WHEN Wilkes and Townſend told Truth of each other, the City of London loſt her Importance in the Eye of the Nation. The Court took Advantage of this Folly in the Capital, to circulate a Calumny, that all their Opponents were equally peeviſh, illiberal, and intereſted. Even you countenanced the FRAUD, though none knew better than yourſelf, that the Oppoſition was compoſed of Men of the firſt Talents, and Eminence, in the Kingdom; who had raiſed this Country from Deſpondency; ſaved it from Ruin; extended its Dominion, and encreaſed its Wealth, beyond all former Periods; gave a Luſtre to its Character, that commanded Reverence from the neighbouring States; and proteſted, and firmly ſeated, the Family on the Throne. Can the Reigns of Nero, or Caligula, cull the Annals of the World produce ſuch Ingratitude? When repeatedly ſolicited to withdraw your Confidence from theſe Calumniators, to whoſe Blunders and Oppreſſions every Man of Property owes the Thorns, which at this Moment are growing under his Pillow, how did you anſwer theſe humane Solicitations? —You hugged the Vipers cloſer to your Boſom. In what Age or Nation ſhall we find ſimilar Torpitude? It is not in the Hiſtory of Mankind.

But, thank Heaven, this Apathy and Spleen, now, like the Jack Weight fallen to the Ground, ceaſes to anſwer its Purpoſe. If I were inclined to purſue the Metaphor, you ſhould be the Jack Weight and Lord North the Fly. But I write a little mechanically, that Pinchbeck may underſtand me. The Conteſt in America muſt, in a few Weeks, wear a different Colour. Your Senſe of it will not be material, and therefore Nobody will aſk it. When it is too late, the good Policy of liſtening to reaſonable Requeſts, very reſpectfully made, inſtead of being obliged to obey Commands in Neceſſity, perhaps peremptorily given, which at the firſt was obvious to every Underſtanding, will then be manifeſt to yours. If Credit is to be given to Admiral Greave's laſt Letter, General Gage is by this Time convinced of General Putnam's ſeaſonable and good Advice, which would not only have relieved his Army from a moſt diſtreſſing Situation, but have opened a Door for a Reconciliation with Great-Britain. General Putnam adviſed General Gage to withdraw, with his Army, on board the Ships. Matters might be put in a Mode of Accommodation, if the Sword was removed. But America will not treat with the Sword at her Throat. Inſtead of embracing the Propoſal, the Miniſters have ſent more Troops. Admiral Greaves, in his laſt, which is a very deſponding Letter, expreſſed his Fears, that he ſhall ſhortly be obliged to take General Gage, and all the Troops, on board the Ships.

What ſhould have been done voluntary, and for which a Reaſon might have been aſſigned, that would have reflected Honour upon Great-Britain, has perhaps, by this Time, been done by Compulſion; to the Shame of the Mother Country, and the Diſgrace of the Army. The Miniſters have acted throughout this American Buſineſs, like Men determined upon Bloodſhed. Are you anxious of ſhewing the ſame Malignity to the whole Empire, except Scotland?—It is deep Play—on your Part, *for a Name only*. If you win, you can get nothing elſe. But if otherwiſe, you loſe the fineſt Eſtate in the World.

LUCIUS.

To HIM whom it moſt concerns.

THE beſt Excuſe that has been made for your Indifference to the perilous Situation of public Affairs, is Ignorance. If you really want Information, I will give you ſome.

I admit the Excuſe, though it is at the Expence of Mr. Jenkinſon; who, at the Command of the Lords Bute and Mansfield, ſometimes "treads the Velvet of the Richmond Lawn;" but, to prevent Diſcovery, at the ſame Time feigns a Viſit to Mr. Welebore Ellis, at Twickenham, and is put aſhore on the other Side the Thames, as often as he has Occaſion. Theſe Tete-a-Tetes are admirable Contrivances for——. The Mind is, in theſe Hours, unguarded. The "Pomp of State is withdrawn." No Suſpicions are lurking. The Head and Heart are open to all Impreſſions.—But, to my Purpoſe.

Every Diſpatch from America threatens the total Diſmemberment of that vaſt and invaluable Continent from the Britiſh Empire, for ever. That fatal Period, whenever it arrives, will place an Extinguiſher upon the Lamp of Great-Britain. Her Commerce, Opulence, and Splendor, will be no more.

Though Miniſters are, at this Moment, flattering you and themſelves, with idle Expectations, that Terms will be offered to them by the American Congreſs; remember, all their Intelligence about America has proved falſe. To Falſehoods have been owing the preſent unwarrantable Meaſures againſt that unhappy Country. The Congreſs will not treat with them. How many more Lives muſt be loſt, before you will be convinced theſe Men have deceived you?

I will tell you what the Congreſs have done. They have voted an Army of ſix and thirty thouſand Men. They have voted a Million of Money. They have reſolved to carry on the War with Vigour. Cannon, as well Braſs as Iron, are caſting in different parts; and immenſe Quantities of Powder are making. Ticonderoga is to be ſupplied and the ſtores removed to Fort George (and Crown Point) for greater Readineſs to act. Yet in the Midſt of all theſe hoſtile Preparations, while the whole Continent, with one Voice, is crying Liberty or Death; this Congreſs, ſo purely choſen, ſo honoured with the unlimited Confidence of the People, deliberating with Coolneſs, and reſolving with Firmneſs, are willing to make one more Application for Peace, before they extend the Horrors of Civil War. Let it be your Care, for it is no light Matter, to refer their Addreſs, whenever it comes, to Men who underſtand the Subject. The preſent Miniſters do not. America cannot treat with them.

Can ſhe negociate with a Sandwich, who endeavoured to ſtigmatize her with the opprobrious Terms of Braggart, Poltroon and Coward? Can ſhe negociate with a Suffolk, who avowed the adviſing of the bloody Meaſures at Boſton; and declared he would carry them throughout her whole Continent, if ſhe did not ſubmit to the Authority of Parliament? Can ſhe negociate with a Dartmouth, who is confeſſedly not the Miniſter of his own Department; who affects to be a Proteſtant, and brought the Popery Bill into the Houſe of Lords; who pretends to diſapprove theſe American Meaſures, yet rather than reſign, ſubmits to execute them? Can ſhe negociate with a North, who affects to act in this American War, againſt his Inclination; whoſe only claim to Pardon, is ſuperior Meanneſs; who is but firſt Clerk to an *inviſible Power*; a Power that, on this Occaſion, is adviſed by her implacable Enemy, Hutchinſon?—America will treat with a Chatham and a Temple; but never with the Confidants of Lord Bute.

You are reduced to this Alternative;—you muſt part with your Miniſters or your Colonies. LUCIUS.

To be SOLD, at Public Vendue,
On Thurſday next the 26th Inſtant, (preciſely at Eleven o'Clock,)
Five Thouſand Acres of Land.
The Conditions will be made known at the Time of Sale, by
CHARLES WARHAM.

Charles-Town, October 16, 1775.

THE Subſcriber hereby gives Notice to all Perſons, deſiring that they will not receive any of his ſmall Notes of Hand after this day; likewiſe thoſe that have any of them, are deſired to bring them in immediately, and receive Payment.
CHARLES WARHAM.

Now SELLING OFF,
At *Eight* for *One*, CASH,
The SUBSCRIBER's remaining
STOCK of GOODS,
WILLIAM SCOTT, jun.
N. B. A great Bargain to any Perſon taking the Whole.

To be ſold for CASH, where the Subſcriber now lives, on the 13th Day of November next,
Part of the Eſtate of William Sealy.
Joſeph Sealy, *Executor.*

In GENERAL COMMITTEE.
Charles-Town, October 18, 1775.

RESOLVED,
THAT GEORGE ROUPELL, Eſq; be now intitled to the Protection of this Committee, while he confines himſelf to the Limits of Charles-Town, notwithſtanding the Reſolution of the 16th Inſtant.
ORDERED,
That the foregoing Reſolve be made public, and that Mr. *Roupell* be ſerved with a Copy thereof.
By Order of the General Committee,
PETER TIMOTHY, Secretary.

MUSCOVADO SUGAR,
Of the beſt Quality,
In Hogſheads, Tierces and Barrels:
ALSO,
A few Hogſheads of JAMAICA RUM.
To be Sold by
ARCHAR SMITH.

ALL Perſons who have any Demands on the Eſtate of *Ralph Izard*, Eſq; of *Berner's-Street*, *London*, are deſired to ſend their Accounts immediately to
HENRY LAURENS.

Now SELLING
At MEY & CRIPPS's Store,
In BROAD-STREET,
Much under the uſual Advance,
Among a Variety of Articles, are the following, VIZ.

A Large Quantity of Holland Shirting, Damaſk and Diaper Tabling, of different Widths and Prices, Clear Lawns, Humhums, Marſeilles Quilting, white and printed Callicoes, ſtriped Hollands, Linen and Silk Handkerchiefs, black, white, crimſon, and blue flowered Satin, Engliſh Perſian, Bombazines, Thread and Blond Laces, Ounce Thread, Cotton Counterpanes, Men and Womens ſilk and Worſted Hoſe, figured and plain Ribbons, Worſted Binding, Bed Lace and Taſſels, Hair Shags, Worſted Breeches Patterns, Hats, Fiſhing and deep Sea Lines, with Leads, ſhop and ſail Twine, Powder Puffs, Childrens ſhoes, black and red Sealing-Wax and Wafers, Lead Pencils, Fiddles, beſt Sir Joſeph Snuff, a Variety of Images, Looking Glaſſes, Pipes in Boxes, Boxes of Window Glaſs 10 by 12, Empty Liquor Caſes, and ſpare Bottles for ditto, Chimney and red Hearth Tiles, Dutch Klinkers, blue and brown Butter Pots, blue Pint and Quart Mugs, One and One and an Half Gallon Jugs, Sets of Crucibles, Mill Stones, Stirrup Irons, Bridle Bits, of different Sorts, Cruppers and Surſingles, Silver plated Spurs, Tin Tea Kettles, Tea Urns, Coffin Furniture, Speaking Trumpets, Gallon and Half Gallon Pewter Meaſures, Bird Cages, Corks, Pad Locks, Raſps, Spike Nails, narrow Hoes, ſplitting Wedges, Carpenters ſmoothing Planes, Iron Cheſts, a Bath Stove, yellow Ocre, Gun Flints, Gauging Rods, &c. &c.

They have alſo to diſpoſe of,
Jamaica and Weſt-India RUM, Vidonia Wine, Salt, &c.

A great Abatement will be made to any Perſon taking to the Amount of £.300 Currency; and any one taking the Whole, may have them a Bargain, and at a long Credit. 6 w.

Charles-Town, September 21, 1775.

THE BUTCHERS in the Beef-Market having laboured under great Inconveniencies for ſome Time paſt, on Account of the long Credits they are obliged to give their Cuſtomers, *Do now give this public Notice*, in Order to prevent a total Stop of the Town's being ſupplied with freſh Beef, which muſt be the Caſe ſoon, for the Want of Money, Cattle being a Caſh Article, that they requeſt every Perſon will, in future, bring READY MONEY to Market.

To be Sold by public Outcry,
On the 1ſt Tueſday in November next,
THAT valuable Plantation whereon the late JOSEPH BRITTON, Eſq; lived, containing about fourteen Hundred Acres of Land, about one Hundred and twenty Acres cleared and under a good Fence; the ſaid Land is inferior to none on *Pedee*, for Indico, Corn, &c. Twelve Months Credit will be given, paying Intereſt, and giving approved Security, to
DANIEL BRITTON, } *Executors.*
FRANCIS BRITTON, }

TAKEN up by THOMAS STEVENS, a brown *Mare*, about 10 Years old, marked by a Fiſtula, and branded on the near Thigh SC, had an old Bell on.
Alſo, Taken up by WILLIAM HOLLEY, a bay *Horſe*, about 6 Years old, with a ſmall Star in his Forehead, three white Feet, and branded on the mounting Shoulder and Buttock G_T, and on the off Shoulder (m).
The Owners muſt prove their Property before the Subſcriber, living on Broad-River, in Camden Diſtrict.
May 3. JOHN DAVIS J. P.

PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER 18.

WE hear from Virginia, that five ships in Hampton road, during the late storm, were obliged to cut away their masts, and others were drove on shore 40 or 50 yards above high water; that most of the vessels in Norfolk harbour are ashore, some bottom upwards, others on the wharves; and that the Fowey man of war, on board of which was Lord Dunmore, is also on shore. Also that several vessels, are ashore out side of the Capes Charles and Henry.

SEPTEMBER 20.

Extract of a Letter from Cadiz, August 3, 1775.

"In my last, I mentioned something of the formidable armaments, which were carrying on in the different ports of Spain, which were all ultimately collected in that of Carthagena about the beginning of June; they loitered a month there, thereby giving the Algerines time to collect their strength, and to prepare for their reception; and having sailed from Carthagena the 24th of June, they contrived not to get to Algier's bay before the 30th of the month, and 1st of July: They then spent a week more in idle consultations, which terminated in their resolving to disembark upon the 3th, in a place which the Algerines designedly left unguarded, and upon their first division, consisting of 8000 men, being landed and advancing 2 or 300 paces from the strand, they found themselves beset on all sides by enemies, covered by hedges, ditches, houses and camels.—Before the second division could get on shore, the carnage in the first had been great, and both the one and the other fell into the greatest confusion; a retreat aboard again was determined upon, as the only thing to be done, and was effected the same evening and night, before midnight. The Moors kept aloof, and did not disturb them much during their re embarkation, excepting with one 24 pounder upon their right flank, which played the whole day upon the Spaniards, and did great execution. The spot where they landed is distant one league and an half from Algiers to the east, with a fort to the right of it, and another to the left, so near, that the Spanish troops could not keep themselves scarcely out of reach of the guns of the one or the other; the beach, a deep, heavy sand, and in front under wood, hedges, ditches, trees and houses, so well guarded, and so artfully, that the Spaniards never could penetrate 400 yards from the beach, and never saw above 40 or 50 of the enemy, though their loss in killed and wounded can fall very little short of 3000 men, and amongst them a great number of officers, chiefly belonging to the Spanish and Walloon guards. Their men of war behaved very ill, they were ordered to attack the two above-mentioned forts, which they did out of almost gun shot, and to one of them, which by her cable being cut by a cannon shot, fell within half cannon shot of the fort, the General wrote, that her going so near was contrary to his orders. In short, the whole has been a scene of blundering and confusion, and covers the nation with shame and resentment against the planners and conductors of it."

Extract of a Letter from London, July 12, 1775

"The conduct of the brave New Englanders, and the steady wisdom and firmness of the Congress, rejoice the hearts of all who are alike disposed on this side the water. Should matters draw towards a compromise, I scarcely think it necessary to put you on your guard. The Congress have hitherto exhibited such proofs of wisdom and foresight, that I think there is little danger of their being over-reached. With respect to England and France, you know it has often been remarked, that the former have been victorious in the field, but the latter have prevailed in the cabinet. You are as yet unpractised in the intrigues of Courts, but you cannot be ignorant, from the specimens that have of late been exhibited of the designs of this Court, that your dependance on any privileges worth contending for, must be on your own internal political strength, and I doubt not but the Congress will have wisdom enough to conduct their measures accordingly. The period I speak of, may perhaps be so remote, that you may consider it as talking of things at a great distance; there can however be no harm in putting you early upon your guard. At present they talk of, I don't know what; sometimes of applying to the Empress of Russia for 30,000 men; sometimes to the States General for 15,000. At the same time they pretend to disclaim the idea of *subduing* America. So, before Lord North's famous conciliatory motion, they disclaimed all notions of an American revenue, it was only the supremacy of Parliament they contended for; but behold, *then* it was only revenue. In short, there is no lye they are not capable of framing, if it can in any wise conduce to answering their present purpose. This is *subduction*, at any rate, depend upon it, if it can possibly be effected; if not, no doubt they will put upon it the best face they can; but it is your part to be prepared. If what I heard to-day, viz. that press warrants were sent out to America a fortnight ago, is true, you will know it before this reaches you. This is certain, that an express arrived at the Secretary of State's office yesterday from the Governor of Gibraltar, expressing his anxiety on account of the armament of Spain, particularly two fleets in the Mediterranean, which has thrown them into great consternation. Let us hope, that something will at last bring them to their senses."

Extract of Letter from Cambridge, Sept. 14.

"Your Committee of Safety have much obliged the General, and served the cause in forwarding the powder, which has given our army fresh spirits and life. I wish it had been thought proper to have sent forward the cloathing, as it would have been of great service to our detachment, which set off for Canada yesterday; Col. Arnold commands it, and expects to penetrate into Quebec about 90 miles below Montreal. If the season is not too far advanced, or the Canadians and Indians unfavourable to the scheme, we flatter ourselves, that in a few weeks we shall hear of his being in possession of Quebec. There is only a company of 25 men there at present, and the American cause highly favoured both by French and English. All our accounts from that province are very promising, and afford the pleasing hope, that e'er long that great province will accede to the American league. A vessel taken by the lively man of war, was retaken a few days ago, and brought into Cape Anne, by an armed schooner the General had fitted out from Marblehead; and had it not been for a mutiny among the crew, they might have retaken eight more, and got Dawson, the Captain of the man of war, who had seized them. The rascals are brought down here under guard, and I hope will meet with their deserts. We have several deserters, and taken above 20 prisoners within these two last weeks; one a domestic of General Howe's, but brings nothing very new. He says the usual chat at his master's table was, that they should winter in Cambridge, the Colleges would make good Barracks, &c. and he believes they will come out. They have now got above 20 flat bottomed boats, that will contain 60 men each, and frequently practice the manner of embarking and disembarking; such an event is most ardently wished by every man in our army, in all human appearance their utter defeat would be inevitable. We have now got some floating batteries built, under the direction of Admiral Putnam, whose versatile genius is as ready for operation by water as land. As soon as they are completely equipped, we hope to send you some account of their DOINGS, as the phrase is here. Dr. Coates, Capt. Melchior, and Matthew Duncan, of your city, with some other volunteers, are gone with Col. Arnold to Quebec.

OCTOBER 4.

Extract of a Letter from the Camp at Cambridge, dated September 24, 1775.

"We are looking towards Canada for news—That will be the scene of action, at least for a while. They are employed at Boston in pulling down the south part of the town, for two purposes, to make room for a set of new barracks which they purpose to build there; and to convert the former buildings into fuel. There was a very heavy cannonade all Saturday morning at Roxbury; they fired 120 cannon shot, with no other damage than putting out a bullock's eye with a pebble stone, which one of them drove into it.—On this side we had two men wounded with one shot, both are like to do well: The same ball beat off the hat of a Lieut. M'Kenzie of one of the rifle companies, and left him senseless for more than an hour; however, he is now perfectly recovered, and as well as ever.

"We have heard this day, that Col. Arnold, who commands the detachment against Quebec, was within a few miles of Kennibeck-river last Thursday. Two men who left Quebec about twenty days ago say, it is in a very defenceless state, and that the French inhabitants, even of the city, are much in our favour.

"The intercourse between the enemy's camp and ours, on both sides Roxbury and Charlestown, has ceased some days, in consequence of the brutality of one of the ministerial officers, who, with very abusive language, threatened to fire upon our flags if any more came down. They have deceived themselves very much as to Arnold's expedition, they will not believe but that it was destined against Halifax and provided accordingly. So that telling your real design appears to be some times the best way of concealing it."

Extract of a Letter from London, dated July, 1775.

"The Ministry are still governed by an obstinacy that seems to me fated. Surely Providence intends them to be the instruments of a great revolution; and shapes the hardness of their hearts, and the blindness of their understandings to that end. They talk of sending more troops, and those Highlanders; but the number they talk of, or indeed that they can possibly procure, will only add to their disgrace, and ensure their ruin. The measures of a foolish and hated ministry, in conducting an unjust and unpopular war, are hardly worthy your consideration.—If the question was not of infinite importance, their measures would be a subject of ridicule, not of reason. They rely with entire confidence on the Generals and troops they have sent; and in that reliance have not only ventured to exasperate, by using the word rebels in the Gazette, but talk of putting man, woman, and child, in New-England, to the sword.—We should abhor the wickedness of this threat more, did we not know its importence and folly. Lord George Germain is their military adviser—He is likely, I think, to gain in America, the laurels that he did not chuse to gather at Minden."

March 1775. Extract from Gen. Carlton's Instructions.

"ARTICLE 32. It is our royal intention, That the Peltry trade, of the interior country, should be free and open to all our subjects, inhabitants of any of our colonies, who shall pursuant to what was directed by our royal proclamation of 1773, obtain licences from the Governors of any of our said colonies for that purpose, *under penalty to observe such regulations, as shall be made by our Legislature of Quebec, for that purpose.*

"Those regulations, therefore, when established, must be made public throughout all our American dominions, and they must have for their object, the giving every possible facility to that trade, which the nature of it will admit, and as may consist with fair and just dealings towards the savages, with whom it is carried on.

"The fixing stated times and places for carrying on the trade, and adjusting modes of settling tariffs of the prices of goods and furs, and above all, * *the restraining the sale of spirituous liquors to the Indians*, will be the most probable and effectual means of answering the ends proposed. These, and a variety of other regulations, incident to the nature and purposes of the peltry trade in the interior country, are fully stated in a plan proposed by our Commissioners for trade and plantations, in 1764, (a copy of which, is hereunto annexed) and which will serve as a guide in a variety of cases, in which it may be necessary to make provision, by law, for that important branch of the American commerce."

* *There were 30,000 gallons of spirits consumed annually, in Sir William Johnson's district only.*

NEW-YORK, Sept. 18.

Capt. Cunningham from St. Thomas's informs us, that on the 21st of July, on his passage from this port for that island, he met with a very violent gale of wind, attended with uncommon sharp thunder and lightning, which proved to be the very day the gale happened in the West-Indies, and in which 16 sail of French vessels were cast away at Martinico, 6 or 7 at Santa Croix, and the Virgin Islands, and that all the vessels at St. Kitts, Dominica, and St. Eustatia were obliged to put to sea; that in the island last mentioned, the planters had turned half of the cane lands into provision ground; that the Spaniards at Porto Rico had suffered much in the said gale; and that a sloop that had sailed from St. Thomas's the 31st of July for Santa Croix, with five gentlemen passengers, had not been heard of at either island as late as the 23d of August.

The Brig Elliot, Capt. Hallock, belonging to the Whaling Company of this Place, arrived here last Monday from Davis's streights, without one barrel of oil: He confirms the account we had before of the bad success of the whale fishery at that place this season; 90 vessels from England and Holland having only taken 19 fish, and 14 from North America no more than 30 barrels of oil, owing entirely to the inclemency of the season, which was the most severe of any since the year 1740.

On Tuesday last General Wooster, with the Connecticut forces under his command, returned from Long-Island to the Camp at Harlem.

From the CONSTITUTIONAL GAZETTE.

We are authorised to assure the Public, that yesterday the Mayor informed the Committee of Safety, "That Governor Tryon acquainted him, he had received a Letter from Lord Dartmouth informing him, That orders had been given to the commanders of his Majesty's ships in America, that in case any more troops should be raised or any of his Majesty's stores taken, that the commanders of the ships of war should consider such [illegible] places in a state of rebellion."

SEPTEMBER 27.

We hear from Dutchess County, that [illegible]day se'ennight, James Smith, Esq; a Judge of [illegible]t of Common Pleas for that County, was [illegible]nely tarred and feathered, for acting in open [illegible] of the resolves of the county Committee, as was [illegible]mith for the like behaviour. The Judge undertook to [illegible] for, and recover the arms taken from the tories by order of said Committee, and actually committed one of the Committee who assisted at disarming the tories, which enraged the people so much, that they rose and rescued the prisoner, and poured out their resentment on this villainous retailer of the law.

Extract of a Letter from an officer at Isle aux Noix, to his friend in New-York, dated September 17, 1775.

"I have just time to acquaint you, that to-morrow, we intend to strike a decisive blow at St. John's.—We have already had two skirmishes, in the first we lost seven men, besides six or seven wounded, our enemy had nine Indians killed on the spot, with twice as many wounded, as we are informed. The savages appear barbarous to the last degree, not content with scalping, they dug up our dead and mangled them in the most shocking manner. I had the pleasure of seeing two of them scalped as a retaliation for their barbarity. This happened after our last action, in which none of us were hurt. An armed boat, which threw shells and grape shot briskly for a time, tho' without doing mischief, was fortunately divided by a salute from a twelve pounder from one of our gundaloes. It is said there were 30 regulars in the boat, who all perished either by the shot or in the Lake. The chief obstacle we shall meet with to-morrow, will be a strong schooner, which we are determined to board, she mounts eighteen nine pounders, and was launched but two days before we took possession of this island. How this enterprise will succeed, God only knows, but I still have hopes to see you and all my friends once more at New-York."

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Walter Livingston, Deputy Quarter-Master General, dated at Albany, the 21st inst. Sept. to a Gentleman at New-York:

General Montgomery is by this time, either in possession of St. John's or defeated; he embarked with 11 or 12 hundred men, and a party of Canadians, who came to Isle aux Noix, to join our army, the number is not mentioned. Mr. Livingston of Montreal, with a party of Canadians, attacked the King's troops, killed 12, and drove off the remainder, he has sent for some men to Isle aux Noix, and they are granted him."

WORCESTER, SEPTEMBER 6.

The following may serve as a specimen of the humanity of the ministerial tools in Boston. A soldier's wife was sick in a house upon Noble's wharf, and hired another soldier's wife to tend her, to whom she gave two dollars, upon receiving which she left the sick woman to tend herself, the neighbours knowing the woman lived there, and observing for some days that no person went in or out of the house, they went in, when to their great amazement they found the woman dead, and by the putrefaction of her body must have been dead some days, a little tender infant, with all the horrors of death in its face, was sucking the dead mother's breast, the rats had eat into the bowels of the dead corpse;—they applied to the selectmen, but as the affair was not in their department, they sent them to Gage, who at first refused having any thing to do with it, but afer some time sent a number of soldiers, who dug a hole by the front door of a house and flung in the body, hardly covering it with earth, which made such a stench as caused another application from the neighbours, when a coffin was made, and the dead body taken up and buried.

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 9.

The following Act was passed by the Hon. General Assembly of this Colony, at their last session:

An Act to punish Persons who shall pilot any armed Vessels in or out of any of the Harbours, Rivers, or Bays in this Colony, excepting Vessels belonging to some one of the British Colonies in America, or to the Inhabitants thereof.

"Be it enacted by this General Assembly, and by the Authority thereof it is enacted, That any Person, being an Inhabitant of any of the British Colonies in America, who shall act as a Pilot on board any armed Ship or Vessel, and pilot them in or out of any of the Harbours, Rivers or Bays, in this Colony, excepting Vessels in the Service of some one of the said Colonies, or of the Inhabitants thereof, shall upon conviction thereof, by Bill, Plaint, or Information, before the superior Court of Judicature, Court of Assize, and general Gaol Delivery, of this Colony, be punished at the Discretion of said Court, by Fine and Imprisonment, not exceeding a Fine of five hundred Pounds, lawful Money, nor more than twelve Months Imprisonment,

Colony of Rhode-Island, &c.

WILLIAMSBURGH, Sept. 15.

Lord Dunmore has received another reinforcement from St. Augustine, of no less than between twenty and thirty effective men, and soon expects to have his army augmented to five hundred, with whom, we hear, he intends taking possession of his palace in this city, which he lately abandoned, *if not prevented by those he terms rebels.*

Last week Capt. Squire sent the following impertinent letter, by a servant of Lord Dunmore's, to the Printer of the Norfolk Gazette:

Otter Sloop, Norfolk-River, Sept. 10.

"SIR,

"You have, in many papers, lately taken the freedom to mention MY NAME, and thereto added many falsities. I now declare, if I am ever again mentioned therein, with any reflections, I will most assuredly seize your person, and convey you on board the Otter. I am &c.

MATTHEW SQUIRE."

And on the day after the disaster which happened to his tender, which was chiefly manned with run-away Negroes, he dispatched the following letter to the Committee of the town of Hampton, dated,

Otter Sloop, Norfolk River, Sept. 10.

"GENTLEMEN,

"Whereas a sloop tender, manned and armed in his Majesty's service, was on Saturday the second inst. in a violent gale of wind, cast on shore in Back-River, Elizabeth county, having on board the undermentioned King's stores, which the inhabitants of Hampton thought proper to seize; I am therefore to desire, that the King's sloop, with all the stores belonging to her, be immediately return-

ell, or the people of Hampton, who committed the outrage, muſt be anſwerable for the conſequences.

I am, Gentlemen, your humble ſervant,

MATTHEW SQUIRE.

"Swivels 6; muſquets 54 cutlaſſes 53; powder horns 2; cartridge boxes 2; ſwivel ſhot 36; ſeine and rope 1; an anchor and grapnel, with two cables and hawſer; boat hook 1; iron ſtove 1; with ſome lead."

The Committee having thought proper on Monday to lay the above letter before the Committee of the city, they repreſented to the commanding officer of the volunteers here, the neceſſity of ſending down a ſufficient force to protect the inhabitants of Hampton from any inſult that might be offered to them from Capt. Squire, who immediately communicated the ſame to the volunteers, when 100 men offered themſelves, and next morning ſet out on their march to Hampton; where it is to be hoped, ſhould the ſaid Squire attempt any thing hoſtile againſt the people there, that they will be be able to give a good account of him.—And as to his requiſition of the King's ſtores, &c. that were on board the tender, being delivered up to him, it will be time enough to ſettle accounts with him after he has made ſatisfaction to the owners of the ſeveral ſlaves he has harboured (ſome of whom he now employs in the KING'S SERVICE) as well as for the number of robberies he has ſuffered to be committed in hogs and poultry, from ſundry plantations.

WATERTOWN, Sept. 18.

By a veſſel arrived from Cape Francois, we learn, that about ſeven weeks ago a veſſel arrived there from Bourdeaux, after 52 days paſſage; the maſter of which ſays, that he ſaw in a French news-paper which he read, that the Engliſh Miniſtry had made an offer of Canada to the French King, if he would engage not to aſſiſt the Engliſh Colonies in the preſent diſpute; but that the French King replied, that he would not accept it as a preſent, as he could take Canada when he pleaſed. He alſo read in the French papers, that the Engliſh Miniſtry had offered Weſt Florida to the Spaniards, on condition that they would not aſſiſt the Colonies; but the Spaniards had rejected the offer, bidding the Engliſh Ambaſſador to remember the conduct of the Engliſh when the ſeven provinces of Holland revolted from Spain.

LONDON, AUGUST 3.

WE are aſſured it is under conſideration to form a Parliament, or General Council, for all the provinces in America, ſomething ſimilar to that of Ireland, the Governors and ſome particular officers to form an Upper Houſe.

Yeſterday morning a commiſſion paſſed the Great Seal, of England, conſtituting and appointing General Gage to be Captain General and General Governor over all North America.

AUGUST 4

Yeſterday Lady Dunmore, and the Lady of Governor Johnſon, were each preſented to their Majeſties, for the firſt time ſince their reſpective arrivals in England.

On the late ſurvey made of the Royal navy, it appears that there are 87 ſhips fit for ſervice including thoſe already in commiſſion, and alſo ſeveral frigates.

AUGUST 5.

The enſuing ſeſſions of Parliament is like to be a warm one. The payment of 600 oool. Civil Liſt debts, and the addition of 200 oool. a year to that revenue, will come with a fine grace from a miniſter whoſe meaſures will leſſen the ſinking fund 300 oool. a year, at a time that the nation is actually engaged in an unſucceſsful American war, on the eve of a Spaniſh and French war, and bullied by Auſtria, Pruſſia, and Sweden. But matters will go very ſmoothly; poſts, places, penſions, jobs, and contracts, will be ſo perſuaſively eloquent, that the intereſts of Great-Britain may take care of themſelves.

The Miniſtry ſtand ſo much in need of pens to ſupport their meaſures, that penſions are ordered to the author of *Remarks on the Princial Acts of the laſt Parliament* to the Dean of Glouceſter, and to Sir John Dalrymple, for their American publications. Doctor Johnſon and Doctor Shebbeare are at the duty work again.

There cannot be a greater proof of the effect of miniſterial power, by means of corruption, than the ſilence of Junius, and the author of the heroic epiſtle and poſtcript, during the preſent abominable ſyſtem of American meaſures. Junius, to be loud on the paltry follies of a Grafton, and ſo ſilent while his country is hurling to headlong ruin, has a diſmal appearance. What are Mr. Hine's patent, and the buſineſs of Balf and Macquick, compared to the deſtruction coming upon us at preſent?

AUGUST 7.

General Gage is recalled, in order to render a very brief account of his military conduct before the Privy Council. General Howe is appointed to ſucceed to the command, the patent being now made out for that purpoſe.

General Howe is appointed Commander in Chief of the Southern, and General Carleton of the North: a reinforcement of 10,000 men is ordered to them, 4000 for New-York, 4000 for Maſſachuſetts-Bay, and 2000 for Virginia.

It is ſaid, that two regiments of dragoons will be ſent to Boſton; if ſo, it muſt be to ſtarve only, for they will have neither hay nor graſs for their horſes.

Orders are ſent to all the American Governors to make great preſents to the ſeveral Indian nations of that continent, and to take every meaſure to keep them dependant on the Governors, but not on the colonies.

Our Miniſters in office, as a maſter piece of politicks, have had a negociation with France upon the Canada bills, from which they have taken occaſion to offer that country to France *again*, but were refuſed with a perfect ſarcaſm.

AUGUST 10.

Orders are prepared, and will be ſent off in a few days to General Gage, to cauſe proclamations, of a like import with that iſſued at Boſton on the 12th of June, to be iſſued in the other provinces of America.

The laſt diſpatches received by government from Boſton, contain ſome intereſting intelligence, which is kept a profound ſecret from all but thoſe immediately in adminiſtration. The clerks in Lord Rochford's Office have very ſevere duty, ſeldom leaving it before two or three o'clock in the morning.

The Captain of the Cerberus has been ſuſpended by the Lords of the Admiralty; and the reaſon aſſigned we hear is, having brought home ſome private intelligence of the action at Charles-Town, that militated againſt that given by General Gage.

The Cerberus man of war, Capt. Simmons, is ſailed from Portſmouth, and the Folkſtone cutter, from Plymouth, both for Boſton.

Tueſday a pardon paſſed the Great Seal for George Wright, Gent. of Edingburg, for all treaſons by him committed, in aiding and aſſiſting the Pretender in 1745.

Yeſterday morning two ſhips arrived in the River from Cork, both laden with proviſions, which is to be put on board the tranſports that are taken up for America.

Commiſſions are ſent to Ireland, for buying up 700 barrels of ſalt beef, and 300 of pork, for the uſe of the navy.

Many ſubſidiary treaties are upon the anvil with the ſeveral powers in Germany; and ſix thouſand Hanoverians and Heſſians are already upon their march for Oſtend.

Colonels Vaughan and Maſſey are appointed Brigadiers to the army in America.

The ſtaff there conſiſts of General Gage.

Major Generals, Howe, Clinton, Burgoyne, and Lord Percy.

Brigadiers, Pigot, Jones, Grant, and Preſcot.

It is ſaid, that the expreſs arrived from Ireland laſt Sunday contains propoſitions from ſome of the principal Papiſts of that kingdom, for raiſing 4000 men of that perſuaſion, either to protect that nation, or ſerve in America, which ever will be moſt acceptable to adminiſtration.

AUGUST 22.

Yeſterday after the levee was up, the Earls of Suffolk and Sandwich had each a long conference with his Majeſty.

We are aſſured, there are no leſs than 200 officers of the army ſtruck off the half pay liſt, for not repairing to the War Office, in conſequence of the public advertiſements, and for not offering their ſervices in the American civil war.

Government may refuſe to promote or employ, but government cannot diveſt a man of that right of poſſeſſion given by the legiſlature for thoſe ſervices performed, without the particular trial and ſentence of a court martial; and as no officer on half-pay can come under ſuch a ſentence, it therefore ſtands good in truth, that no military mandate can deprive an officer of his half-pay.

There have been a conſiderable number of preſs warrants lately made out, but none as yet iſſued, though it is expected there will be a call for them by the end of this month, on account of the backwardneſs of the tars in entering to man the men of war now fitting out to fight againſt the Americans.

Yeſterday it was aſſerted, that Admiral Gayton had written home, inſiſting on being recalled, as he was not authoriſed to act as became a ſeaman.

Barracks fit to contain 500 ſoldiers at each place, are ſhortly to be built at Jerſey, Guernſey, and the Iſle of Man.

Within a few days about twenty cart loads of camp furniture paſſed over London Bridge from Wapping into the Borough, to be packed and ſhipped for Boſton.

By a private letter from Sweden we are aſſured, that in the different dock-yards of that kingdom, thirty ſhips of war and frigates are building for the ſervice of France.

Advices from Hanover mention, that all the abſent officers upon that eſtabliſhment are ordered to join their regiments immediately, and that the body guard of that Electorate, which at preſent conſiſts of only 80 men, is to be increaſed directly to 120, and that the like augmentation is to take place in all their other troops.

At four o'clock yeſterday, two meſſengers arrived with diſpatches from Portſmouth and the Iſle of Wight, at Lord Barrington's office, from General Gage.

Yeſterday, ſoon after five o'clock, meſſengers were ſent from the Admiralty to the Navy-Office, to expedite ſome proper proviſions for the ſhips bound to America.

Orders are ſent to Portſmouth for twelve large flat-bottomed boats to be put on board the men of war, which are ordered for Boſton. They are to be taken in pieces, and properly marked, that they may be put together at a ſhort notice without trouble.

Notwithſtanding the contempt with which the Americans have been treated, and the many ſarcaſms thrown upon their mode of diſcipline as well as courage, the King's troops, we are well aſſured, are now practiſing all their evolutions, and learning to ſhoot at a mark on ſome grounds near Woolwich.

The morning before the Gazette annunciation of the battle of the 17th of June laſt, there were twelve thouſand pounds ſent in from the Treaſury to lay out in ſtocks, in order to keep up the price of that commodity.

Among the ladies brought to England from Boſton by the laſt ſhip, there is a near relation of the late unfortunate Dr. Warren.

In the courſe of laſt week, no leſs than four thouſand hogs were killed and ſalted at the victualling office, for the uſe of the ſhipping, going to America, beſides half the number of oxen.

Yeſterday orders were ſent from the Treaſury to the Cuſtom Houſe, to ſtop ſome ſhips from ſailing till further orders.

CHARLES-TOWN, OCTOBER 24.

The following Method of making alt-Petre, is ſaid to be practiſed with great ſucceſs in Pennſylvania, and proper to be added to the Pamphlet, entitled,

Several Methods for making alt-Petre, &c.

"The Germans in Pennſylvania ſay that every Horſe-
"Stable has under it a great Quantity of Mould or Earth,
"which abounds with Salt-Petre, and they ſay they have
"very eaſy Methods of extracting it.—One is certain and
"ſhort—dig up Earth, or mellow Mould under an old
"Horſe-Stable, put it into a Tub, fill the Tub with
"Water, let it ſtand 24 Hours.—Then leak it off ſlowly,
"then boil it for one Hour.—Then filtrate it thro' an-
"other Tub of Aſhes, then put it into a Kettle, and
"boil it until it grows yellow. Then for Trial, drop it
"on a cold Stone or cold Iron, and it will chryſtalize.—
"Then ſet it by in Trays in cool Places, and it will be
"chryſtalized, and the Salt-Petre formed.—This is con-
"fidently aſſumed here to be infallible."

RESOLUTIONS of the Continental Congreſs holding at Philadelpia,

In CONGRESS, July 18.

Reſolved,

"*That it be recommended to the inhabitants of all the united Engliſh colonies in North America, that all able-bodied effective men, between 16 and 50 Years of age in each colony, immediately form themſelves into regular companies of militia, to conſiſt of one captain, two lieutenants, one enſign, four ſergeants, four corporals, one clerk, one drummer, one fifer, and about ſixty eight privates.*

"*That the officers of each company be choſen by the reſpective companies.*

"*That each ſoldier be furniſhed with a good muſket, that will carry an ounce ball, with a bayonet, ſteel ramrod, worm, priming wire and brush fitted thereto, a cutting ſword, or tomahawk, a cartridge box, that will contain 23 rounds of cartridges, 12 flints and a haverſack.*

"*That the companies be formed into regiments or battalions, officered with a colonel, lieutenant colonel, two majors, an adjutant or quarter maſter.*

"*That all officers above the rank of captain be appointed by their reſpective Provincial Aſſemblies or Conventions, or in their receſs, by the Committee of Safety appointed by ſaid Aſſemblies or Conventions.*

"*That all officers be commiſſioned by the Provincial Aſſemblies or Conventions, or in their receſs, by the Committees of Safety appointed by ſaid Aſſemblies or Conventions.*

"*That all the militia take proper care to acquire military ſkill, and be well prepared for defence, by being each man provided with one pound of good gun-powder and four pounds of ball fitted to his gun.*

"*That the fourth part of the militia in every colony be ſelected for minute men, of ſuch perſons as are willing to enter into this neceſſary ſervice, formed into companies and battalions, and their officers choſen and commiſſioned as aforeſaid, to be ready on the ſhorteſt notice, to march to any place where their aſſiſtance may be required for the defence of their own or a neighbouring colony; and as theſe minute men may eventually be called to action before the whole body of the militia are ſufficiently trained, it is recommended that a more particular and diligent attention be paid to their inſtruction in military diſcipline.*

"*That ſuch of the minute men, as deſire it, be relieved by new draughts, as aforeſaid, from the whole body of the militia, once in four months.*

"*As there are ſome people, who from religious principles, cannot bear arms in any caſe, this Congreſs intend no violence to their conſciences, but earneſtly recommend it to them to contribute liberally, in this time of univerſal calamity, to the relief of their diſtreſſed brethren in the ſeveral colonies, and to do all other ſervices to their oppreſſed country, which they can conſiſtently with their religious principles.*

"*That it be recommended to the Aſſemblies or Conventions in the reſpective colonies to provide, as ſoon as poſſible, ſufficient ſtores of ammunition for their colonies; alſo, that they deviſe proper means for furniſhing with arms, ſuch effective men as are poor and unable to furniſh themſelves.*

"*That it be recommended to each colony to appoint a Committee of Safety, to ſuperintend and direct all matters neceſſary for the ſecurity and defence of their reſpective colonies, in the receſs of their Aſſemblies and Conventions.*

"*That each colony at their own expence, make ſuch proviſion by armed veſſels or otherwiſe, as their reſpective Aſſemblies, Conventions, or Committees of Safety ſhall judge expedient and ſuitable to their circumſtances and ſituations, for the protection of their harbours and navigation on their ſea coaſts, againſt unlawful invaſions, attacks, and depredations, from cutters and ſhips of war.*

"*That it be recommended to the makers of arms, for the uſe of the militia, that they make good ſubſtantial muſkets, with barrels three feet and a half in length, that will carry an ounce ball, and fitted with a good bayonet and ſteel ramrod, and that the making ſuch arms be encouraged in theſe united colonies.*

"*Where, in any colony, militia is already formed under regulations approved of by the Convention of ſuch colony, or by ſuch Aſſemblies as are annually elective, we refer to the diſcretion of ſuch Convention or Aſſembly, either to adopt the foregoing regulations in the whole or in part, or to continue their former, as they on conſideration of all circumſtances, ſhall think beſt.*

A true copy from the minutes.

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

In GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Charles-Town, October 2, 1775.

RESOLVED

THAT whereas JAMES BRISBANE, who, on the 4th Day of September laſt, ſigned the General Aſſociation entered into by the Provincial Congreſs in June preceding, has, contrary to the ſacred Ties by which he had bound himſelf, *to go forth, and defend the Rights of his Country*, in a baſe and diſhonourable Manner, explained away the Meaning of the Aſſociation, and ſtruck out his Name accordingly: The GENERAL COMMITTEE do hereby declare, that he appears to them, not only *inimical* to the Freedom of theſe Colonies, but to be one of its moſt dangerous Enemies, as he has not felt himſelf bound, by the Ties of Religion, Honour and Virtue; and that therefore they do not only hold him up, and publiſh him as *a proper Object for the Reſentment of the People*, but adviſe him to quit the Colony within one Week, as they cannot undertake to protect him.

By Order of the General Committee,

PETER TIMOTHY, Secretary.

To be LET, *and entered on immmediately,*

A Convenient ſmall HOUSE in Anſonborough, between Col. Moultrie's and where Col. Motte lives. Enquire of JOHN CALVERT.

WHEREAS the Dwelling-Houſe at Rumney Diſtillery, was broken open on Wedneſday the 18th Inſtant, in the Night, ſuppoſed by Negroes, out of which were taken ſundry Effects belonging to the Eſtate of Mrs. Hickling, deceaſed, viz. 23 Damask Napkins, never waſhed; one Piece of Iriſh Linen; 3 ſilver Table Spoons, marked H T; one ditto larger, marked H T; 6 Silver Tea Spoons, marked H T; and one Silver Tankard, marked H T; one Stone Stock Buckle, ſet in Silver; one Pair of ſilver Buckles; and one Stone Breaſt Buckle, ſet in Silver:—There are ſeveral other Articles beſides the above, a Liſt of which may be ſeen, by applying to me.——I do hereby offer a Reward of TWENTY POUNDS to any Perſon who will diſcover the Robber, or the Receiver of any of the above Goods, ſo as he, ſhe, or they, may be brought to Juſtice.

NATHANIEL RUSSELL.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, a Mulatto Boy, an Apprentice; he is about 5 Feet 5 or 6 Inches high, with long ſtraight Hair; had on when he went away a Check Shirt, ſtriped Jacket and Trowſers, and took with him a blue Broad Cloth Coat, a Pair of ſtriped Breeches, a Buff Jacket with the back Part red, a Callico Jacket, and a Hand Saw; he goes by the Name of RICHARD COLLIS, and is very well known as Strawberry and the Four Holes. Whoever will apprehend the ſaid Apprentice, and deliver him to me, or to the Warden of the Work-houſe, ſhall receive a Reward of twelve Pounds Currency, and reaſonable Charges.

JOHN LAMPUT.

N. B. His Brother-in-law lives at Ponpon, his Name is William Finch, where I ſuſpect he is harboured.

In the COUNCIL of SAFETY.

Charles-Town, October 5, 1775.

RESOLVED,

THAT it be recommended, and it is hereby recommended, to Merchants, Shop Keepers, and others, having Goods, Wares, and Merchandize in *Charles-Town*, that they do forthwith remove the same to Places of Security in the Country.

By Order of the Council of Safety,
PETER TIMOTHY, Secretary.

CHARLES-TOWN, October 28, 1775.

AGREEABLE to the Directions of an Act of the General Assembly of this Province, intituled, "An ACT, to regulate the PRICE and ASSIZE of BREAD;"

I HAVE enquired the Price of FLOUR, and find that imported from the *Northern* Colonies, to be at SIX POUNDS FIFTEEN SHILLINGS, per Hundred Pounds Weight, and *Carolina* Flour at FOUR POUNDS and FIFTEEN SHILLINGS (being both sold by the Bakers); at which Price the HALF CROWN Loaves must weigh as follows:

Of NORTHWARD Flour.	lb.	oz.	dr.	Of CAROLINA Flour.	lb.	oz.	d.
WHITE,	1	10	8	WHITE,	1	0	0
WHEATEN,	2	7	12	WHEATEN,	3	0	0
HOUSHOLD,	3	5	0	HOUSHOLD,	4	0	0

Of which all Bakers of Bread are required to take due Notice. GEORGE SHEED, *Commissary-General.*

WILLIAM DONALDSON,

HAVING departed this Province for a short Time, has appointed us his Attornies, we earnestly request those indebted to him, to make as speedy Payment as the Situation of the Times will admit: And those who cannot pay, to give such Security as may be thought reasonable — The Books and Accompts will be left at the House of Mr. JOHN DONTIN's, in Bedon's-Alley, where proper Attendance is given.

ALEXANDER ROSE,
JOHN DORSIUS.

THE Subscriber's STOCK of DRY-GOODS, consisting of a Variety of useful Articles, for the *Winter season*, he will now dispose of, much under the usual Advance, for READY MONEY.

WILLIAM DOUGHTY.

N. B. Two large Persia Carpets, to be sold at Cost and Charges.

THE Copartnership of DAVID and JOHN DEAS, having been expired some Time, and repeated Application made both in this Way and by Letter, though to little Purpose, to those indebted to them, to discharge their several Debts; and there being now, by the Decease of my Brother, an absolute Necessity for bringing all the Affairs of said Copartnership to a speedy Settlement.—I hereby give this last Notice, to all those who are concerned, that unless they do discharge their respective Engagements, or settle the same to my Satisfaction, on or before the first Day of January next, I must then, though much against my will, proceed to compulsory Measures.

JOHN DEAS.

HAVING again received positive Instructions from William Blake, Esq; to remit him a considerable Part of the Monies he has at Interest in this Colony, and little or no Attention having been paid to our former Advertisements to this Purpose, we must once more request the Favour of those who know they are in Arrears for Interest, to pay up the same forthwith, and that they will be so obliging as to provide for the Payment of at least one-third of the Principal of their Bonds, in the Course of the ensuing Crop.

ARTHUR MIDDLETON.
JOHN DEAS.

☞ The Tract of Land at Beach-Hill, is still for Sale.

To be SOLD, at Public Sale,

At the Vendue-House, in Charles-Town, on Tuesday the 17th Instant,

FIVE Years Lease, of 45 Acres of Land, on Charles-Town-Neck, adjoining Mr. Cannon's Garden, and which has been lately used as a Pasture.

The following Strays were brought before me, viz.

NICHOLAS CRUM, on Sheepy-Creek Bough, tells a black MARE, about 13 Hands high, branded on the near shoulder and Buttock PC, and on the off Shoulder IX, has a Filley with her, neither docked nor branded. *April* 14, 1775.

NICHOLAS GARDNER, on Turkey-Creek, tells a bay roan MARE, about 13 Hands high, with a Blaze Forehead, has but one Eye, branded on the near Shoulder P, and on the near buttock C, and is Hipshot. *May* 3, 1775.

The Owners of the above Strays must prove their Property before HENRY TUTT, J. P.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be SOLD at TIMOTHY's *Printing-Office, in Broad-street, the Corner of Gadsden's-Alley. Price* FIVE SHILLINGS *Currency.*

SEVERAL Methods for making SALT-PETRE; recommended to the Inhabitants of the United Colonies, By their Representatives in Congress.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having made some Progress in the Art of making POT and PEARL ASH, at a considerable Expence: Desires all those who may want Instructions for that Purpose, to call at Mr. BULLEN's, near the *Baptist-Meeting*, on *Ashley-River*, where they may meet with him, and at the same Time that they may serve themselves, oblige

Their most obedient humble Servant,
JOHN HACKLE.

One Hundred Pounds Reward.

LOST, on Wednesday Evening, the 27th of September, between Mr. Ramage's Tavern, in Broad-street, and the Subscriber's House on Trott's Point,

A worked Pocket-Book,

with the Subscriber's Name thereon, containing several Bonds, Notes of Hand, &c. also Five Fifty Pounds Bills, one Twenty Shillings, and one Five Shillings Bill. Whoever has found the said Pocket-Book, and will deliver it, with the Contents thereof, to the Subscriber, or in his Absence, to Mr. *George Greenland*, Factor in Charles-Town, or at Mr. *Timothy's* Printing-Office, in Gadsden's Alley, shall receive the above Reward of One Hundred Pounds Currency.

WILLIAM CHISHOLME.

Who forwarns all Persons whatsoever from paying or receiving any Bond or Note, either on his Account, or on Mr. Rigg, late of Charles-Town, deceased. He will be much obliged to any Person or Persons, that if any such Bond or Notes should be offered, to stop the same, and give Notice thereof to the Subscriber, or Mr. *George Greenland*, or at Mr. *Timothy's* Printing-Office.

ALL Persons indebted to Mr. GEORGE PORTER, of St. Paul's Parish deceased, are requested to make immediate Payment; and those who have any Demands to give them in properly attested, to

Oct. 5, 1775. EDWARD LEGGE, or Miss ELIZ. PORTER.

To be SOLD, by Private Contract,

A Lot of Land, containing 250 Acres, situate on Enoree River, and about 50 Miles above the Congarees, with some small Improvements thereon; also a very good saw and Grist Mill, in very good Repair, and has great Custom; there is a good Bolting Cloth for the latter, which is resorted to by all the Inhabitants for near 50 Miles round.

Also, a Plantation of 150 Acres, adjoining the above Lot, which is much improved, has very good Water, is pleasantly situated, and is reckoned as healthful a Place as any in the Country.

Any Person inclinable to purchase either of the above Lots must apply to the Subscriber on the Premises.

JOHN JOHNSON.

HENRY GOODMAN informs me of a Mouse Colour Mare, with a Star in her Forehead, branded on the Thigh on the mounting Side B seven Years old, about thirteen hands high, and trots all. Whoever owns the said Mare, must prove his Property before

St. David's Parish, GEORGE HICKS.
July 25, 1775.

Charles-Town, August 15th. 1775.

AS it is not in my Power to wait on all my Friends, I take this Method of offering my Service to them and the Public in general, as FACTOR FOR THE COUNTRY PRODUCE. The Experience I have had in the Mercantile and Planting Business, induces me to think I am capable of the Undertaking, and flatter myself I shall be able to give general Satisfaction. Such Gentlemen as place their Crops in my Hands, may rest assured, their Favours will be gratefully acknowledged, and every Means in my Power will be observed to merit their Kindness. I will make Choice of, and see safely packed up, any Kind of Merchandise for those that favour me with the Disposal of their Crops, without making a Charge for my Trouble. ALLARD BELIN.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RUN-AWAY in *November* last, a NEGRO WENCH, named NANNY; a squat, well-built Wench, about 5 Feet 3 Inches high, very artful and sensible, and is supposed to be harboured in Charles-Town, as she has been seen there several Times. I will give TWENTY DOLLARS to whoever will apprehend the said Negro, and deliver her at the Work-House in Charles-Town, or to me at Santee; and, as there is great Reason to suppose she is harboured by a white Person, I will give the above Reward, upon Conviction of the Offender, and TWENTY DOLLARS, if harboured by a Negro.

APRIL 15, 1775. ROBERT CROFT.

To be Sold at public Vendue,

On Thursday Se'nnight, at the usual Place of Sale in Charles-Town,

AN honest, useful, House Negro Wench, and her two Children, one about 7, and the other about 4 Years old. Twelve Months Credit will be allowed, paying Interest, and finding Security if required. In the mean Time enquire for Particulars of

EDWARD OATES.

Charles-Town, October 16, 1775.

Board and Lodging,

For two Single Gentlemen. Enquire at Mr. Timothy's Printing-Office.

A Healthy young Wet Nurse, without a Child, to be hired out. Enquire of the Printer.

To be Let, upon Interest,

Two Thousand Pounds Currency,

Apply (by Letter) to the Printer hereof, mentioning the Security.

STOLEN or strayed from off the Green, a black and white COW, branded thus 12), marked with a swallow Fork in the left Ear, and a Slit and under Half in the right Ear. ONE DOLLAR Reward will be given to any Person who will deliver the said Cow to me.

HESTER BROWN.

Brought to the WORK-HOUSE,

July 19, 1774. A new Negro Man, of the GUINEA Country, says his Name is SMART, but cannot tell his Master's Name; he is about 40 Years of [illegible] Feet 11 Inches high, his right Hand scorched, and [illegible] awed up, and has lost the first Joint of his Fore[illegible] the left Hand; he has on a white Negro Cloth [illegible] ound with blue. Taken up at *Amelia Township* [illegible] from Town.

August 6, 1774. A new Negro Man, [illegible] his Name is BERESFORD, and his Master's Name JEREMY; he is about 25 Years of Age, 5 Feet 7 Inches high, has his Country Marks on his Forehead, and bears across his Arms and Body, as if he had been whipped; he has on a white Negro Cloth Jacket and breeches. Taken up at WILLIAM STERLING's Plantation, at *Pocotaligo*, 75 Miles from Town.

September 30, 1774. A new Negro Man, says his Name is JACK, but cannot tell his Master's Name; he is 5 Feet 11 Inches high, has lost the small Toe off his left Foot, has on a white Negro Cloth Jacket, and brought with him a Blanket. Taken up at LANUE's Ferry, 53 Miles from Town.

November 10, 1774. A new negro Wench, of the COROMANTEE Country, says her Name is DIANA, but cannot tell her Master's Name; she is about 4 Feet 7 Inches high, has a Scar on the End of her Nose, pitted with the Small-Pox, has blue Beads round her Neck, and has on an Osnabrugs Jacket, and white Woollen Petticoat.

April 13, 1775. A Negro Man, of the CONGO Country, says his Name is JOE, but cannot tell his Master's Name; he is about 5 Feet 3 Inches high, branded on the right Arm S-E, and has his Country Marks on his Forehead and Arm, where he is branded; has on a white Negro Cloth Jacket and Breeches. Taken up at *Combahee*, 52 Miles from Town.

May 30, 1775. A Negro Man, of the PAPAW Country, says his Name is CATO, and that he belongs to BENJAMIN WARD; he is about 45 Years of Age, 5 Feet 2 Inches high, has his Country Marks on his Forehead, and a squint Look with his left Eye; has on a white Negro Cloth Jacket and Breeches. Taken up in Town.

June 6, 1775. A Negro Man, of the ANGOLA Country, says his Name is JEMMY, but cannot tell his Master's Name; he is about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, has his Country Marks on both his Sides, and branded on his left Breast BO; has on a white Negro Cloth Jacket and Breeches. Taken up 52 Miles from Town.

July 20, 1775. A Negro Man, says his Name is BRAM, and that he belongs to one JOHN MATNICOLAS; he is about 5 Feet 4 Inches high, Country born speaks very good English, and is pitted with the Small Pox; has on a yellow Negro Cloth Jacket and Breeches. Taken up 33 Miles from Town.

July 21, 1775. A Negro Girl, Country born, says her Name is MASHEY, and that she belongs to one ANDREW CUNNINGHAM; she is about 4 Feet 8 Inches high, has been burnt across her Fingers and her right Arm, has her right Ear bored, and has on a blue Petticoat. Taken up at *Ashley-Ferry*, 16 Miles from Town.

August 3, 1775. A Negro Man, of the GUINEA Country, says his Name is TOM, and his Master's Name WILLIAM SANDERS; he is about 5 Feet 7 Inches high, appears as if he was burnt on his right Side and bit on his left Breast, and brought with him two Blankets. Taken up at the *Four-Holes*, 40 Miles from Town.

August 5, 1775. A Negro Man, of the GUINEA Country, says his Name is SAMPSON, and his Master's Name BARNET; he is about 5 Feet 7 Inches high, has his Country Marks down both Sides of his Cheeks, both Ears bored, and has on a blue Negro Cloth Jacket and Breeches. Taken up at Watboo, 32 Miles from Town.

August 12, 1775. A Negro Man, says his Name is SANGO, and his Master's Name DANIEL STUART; he is about 4 Feet 10 Inches high, has a Scar over his right Eye, and a Brand on his left Breast, but it cannot be made out; has on a green Negro Cloth Jacket and Trowsers. Taken up at *Goose-Creek*, 13 Miles from Town.

August 21, 1775. A Negro Man, of the GUINEA Country, says his Name is SAMPSON, and that he belongs to one JAMES BOOMER; he is about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, has his Country Marks on his left Breast, and all over his Belly, and is branded on his Back, but it cannot be made out; has on a Negro Cloth Jacket and Trowsers;—Taken up at *Saluda* River, 95 Miles from Town.

September 2, 1775. A Negro Man, country born, says his Name is JACK, and that he belongs to Capt. NEVEL, of the Brig *Friendship*; he is about 5 Feet 7 Inches high, has lost two of his Fore-Teeth, and speaks very good English; has on a white Woollen Jacket, and black Breeches. Taken up at *Edisto*, 35 Miles from Town.

Sept. 13, 1775. A Negro Wench of the Mandingo Country; says her Name is SALLY, but cannot tell her Master's Name. She is about 5 Feet 5 Inches high, both Ears bored, and has her Country Marks on each of her Arms; has on a white Negro Cloth Wrapper and Petticoat. Taken up ten Miles from Town.

October 10, 1775. A new Negro Man of the WOLLONGA Country, says his Name is TOM, but cannot tell his Master's Name; he is between 35 and 40 Years of Age, 5 Feet 6 and an Half Inches high, has his Country Marks on both his Arms, and has a Scar over his right Eye. Taken up 30 Miles from Town.

October 10, 1775. A new Negro Man, of the ANGOLA Country, says his Name is BILLY, and that he belongs to one *Brende*; he is about 30 Years of Age, 5 Feet 2 Inches high, pitted with the small-Pox, and has on a Negro Cloth Jacket and Petticoat Trowsers. Taken up 150 Miles from Town.

August 31, 1775. A Negro Wench, of the *Anendo* Country, says her Name is ROSE, and her Master's Name *Smith*; she is 5 Feet 5 and an Half Inches high, and has her Country Marks on her Face. Taken up at *Legg's* Ferry.

MICHAEL KALTEISEN, *Warden.*

Goose-Creek, October 23, 1775.

I AM informed of a dark bay GELDING, about 14 Hands and an half high, with a small Blaze down his Face, has Shoes on his fore Feet, about twelve Years old, paces and trots, and has no perceivable Brand. The Owner may prove his Property before

HENRY SMITH.